# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1809. No. 1167.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*



THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

*(Price 25 cents,)*

BY ZADOK CRAMER,

THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED

AND THE

SURE ANCHOR CAST:

A SERMON,

*occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,*

Preached at Newburyport,

BY THE REV. JONH MURRAY:

To which is added

THE LAST JUDGEMENT,

*A Poem, by Dr. Watts.*

THIS pamphlet is richly worth the attention of every man who wishes to promote the principles of piety, virtue, and moral duty in his family. Its style is peculiarly fascinating to young people, and the author's address to the widow of the deceased, is feeling, consoling, and sympathetic, and his admonitions to the orphan children do great credit to his heart.

Jan. 4, 1809.


## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 4th day of February next,—

One equal and undivided fourth part of the following described five several tracts or pieces of land, situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, in the county of, formerly, Westmoreland, now Allegheny, viz.—One of them known by the No. 1, beginning at the mouth of Girty's Run, emptying into the Allegheny, thence up the said river ninety-six perches to an elm tree, thence by reserved land west fourteen perches and a half to a post, south twenty-six perches to a mulberry tree, and west one hundred and seventy-one perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2, north one hundred and thirty-two perches to a post, thence by lots No. 4 and 5 east three hundred and seventy perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence down the same one hundred and forty-three perches to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and thirty acres and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 2, adjoining the foregoing, containing two hundred and fifteen acres and sixty-four perches, and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 3, adjoining the foregoing lot No. 2, containing two hundred acres and allowance.—One other of them known by the No. 34, adjoining lots No. 40, 33, 28 and 35, containing two hundred acres and allowance—And one other of them known by the No. 35, adjoining the foregoing lot No. 34, containing two hundred acres and allowance. The said undivided fourth part of the foregoing described lots of land, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Boyd, by me.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sh'ff.*

*Sheriff's Office, Jan. 25, 1809.*


*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

Justices Blanks,

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS. SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*


## List of Causes

*Set down for Trial at an adjourned Court for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh, on Monday the 20th February next.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David Semple's ex's. | *vs* | Samuel Semple's ad's |
| Samuel Lord | *vs* | John Gibson |
| Robert Magee | *vs* | Samuel Jones |
| Joseph Baldridge & al | *vs* | Thomas Reese |
| Anthony Rollins | *vs* | John Hughes |
| Patrick Sargerson | *vs* | John Jack, surving obligor of Wm. Shaw |
| George Bowers | *vs* | Samuel *R*ippey |
| James O'Hara | *vs* | William Lee |
| *R*obert Dickey | *vs* | Samuel English |
| Edward Patchel | *vs* | John G. M'*D*owell |
| West Elliot | *vs* | John *R*owland |
| Same | *vs* | John Thornburgh |
| George Eakin | *vs* | Joseph Patten |
| James *G*. Herron | *vs* | David Mead, Esq. |
| David Mead | *vs* | *D*. M'Nair and Jas. *G*. Herron |
| Thomas Billington | *vs* | Thomas *R*eese |
| Andrew Wisely | *vs* | George *D*onoughy |
| Hugh *M*ontgomery | *vs* | John Norris |
| Anthony Evans | *vs* | Peter Bugher |
| Samuel Young | *vs* | James Wilkins |
| John White | *vs* | Elam Thomas |
| Hugh Cunningham | *vs* | John White |
| *R*obert Willeby | *vs* | Joseph *M*'Knight |
| Art. Gardner for use | *vs* | *D*unning *M*'Nair |
| *M*athias Hook | *vs* | Joseph Perry |
| Commonwealth | *vs* | John Louderback |
| Same | *vs* | Peter Louderback |
| Same | *vs* | Samuel Lockhart |
| Robert Smith | *vs* | John Crawford |
| Amos Pyles | *vs* | Robert James |
| Wm. M'Candless | *vs* | Thomas Bracken |
| John Grubb | *vs* | Ephraim Jones's ex's |
| John Dickerson & wife | *vs* | Samuel Boyd |
| Js M'Managill for use | *vs* | James Alexander |
| John Stevenson | *vs* | John Hall |
| Jeremiah Sturgeon | *vs* | James Powell |
| James Patterson | *vs* | Ephraim Jones's ex's. |
| Hance Scott | *vs* | Timothy Murphy |
| Henry Perry | *vs* | David Boggs |
| Sarah Ramage | *vs* | John Patterson |
| John Shew for use &c. | *vs* | John Weems |
| same | *vs* | same |
| John Rowland | *vs* | John Thornsburg |
| Jas. Chess and wife | *vs* | David Chess |
| Mary Reel | *vs* | George Williamson |
| Pat. Hamil for use | *vs* | Jas. D. M'Donald |
| Francis Grimes & wife | *vs* | James M'Donald |
| Catherine Wiley | *vs* | John Carr |
| James Neiley | *vs* | James Boyle |
| Wm. Valentine | *vs* | Thomas Jones |
| S. Peebles & others | *vs* | Cd. Roth and others |
| John Huey and others | *vs* | Andrew Jack |
| John Mate | *vs* | Conrad Eary |
| Samuel Davis | *vs* | Wm. Thompson |
| Joseph Mitchell | *vs* | Samuel Beatty |
| Nathaniel Points | *vs* | Robert Smith |
| John Thompson | *vs* | J. Campbell and wf. |
| James Cubbage | *vs* | *G*. and J Cubbage |
| James *R*ichardson | *vs* | James Mahan |
| James H. Willey | *vs* | John Carr |
| Thomas Bracken | *vs* | *R*obert *R*obertson |
| Adm's of W. *M*'Cormick | *vs* | John Wilkins jr. |
| Joseph Loyd | *vs* | Ephraim Pentland |
| Arthur Brown | *vs* | Andrew *R*ichardson |
| *R*obt. Ballentine | *vs* | Edward Patchell |
| Edward Patchell | *vs* | *R*obt. Ballentine |
| Andrew Spears | *vs* | S. and *R*. Vance |
| Adm's of J. Bousman | vs | Abraham *M*ackey |
| Thomas Gordon | *vs* | James Kerr |
| Betsey *G*illiam | *vs* | Thomas Young |
| Joseph Breeden | *vs* | John Scott |
| John *R*oss | *vs* | Henderson & Bowman |
| Ex's of Fra. Wilson | *vs* | J Huey & T. *S*ands |
| Arthur Brown | *vs* | John Woods |
| James *R*obinson | *vs* | West Elliot |
| *R*obert Beatty | *vs* | *D*. Glen & T. *M*'Kee |
| Thomas Jones | *vs* | Dunning M'Nair |
| James *D*alb | *vs* | John Instone |
| Timothy *M*urphy | *vs* | John Osborne and wf. |
| Sally *M*'Curdy | *vs* | James Wilson |
| Adamson Tannehill | *vs* | Adms. of Wm. Irwin |
| Thomas Fletcher | *vs* | *R*obert Kilgore |
| Ann M'Cully | *vs* | Robert Flemming |
| Bracken and Briceland | *vs* | Benjamin *R*obinson |
| Philip *M*owry | *vs* | John *D*. Littleford |
| Arthur *M*ullen | *vs* | William *R*itchie |
| same | *vs* | same and wife |
| John Burkholder | *vs* | Peter *D*eclary |
| Wm. Fulton, assee. | *vs* | James Brison |
| Ad's. of Jas. Tucker | *vs* | Lane and Th. *D*avis |
| *R*obert Knox | *vs* | John Semple |
| John Armstrong | *vs* | Woolman *G*ibson |
| Bryan and Shlater | *vs* | Harper and Wilkinson |
| Alexander Beard | *vs* | David *M*'*G*innis |
| Joseph Davis | *vs* | Dunning *M*'Nair |
| same | *vs* | same |

*PRESLEY NEVILL*, Proth'y.


Just Published, and for sale,

*At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,*

*The Farmers Almanac,*

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

*Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.*

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.



## Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

*FOR COUGHS.*

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use, for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

*A single trial will prove* that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

*To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,*

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.*

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

*GEORGE BENNER, Jr.*

No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

*From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar compiaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

*Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

*In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.*

Who has constantly for sale the following

*GENUINE MEDICINES.*

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED,

*by once using*

Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment does not contain any of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

*HANNAH LEE,*

Widow of the late proprietor.

Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.



STOP THE RUNAWAY.

Six Cents Reward

And no charges will be paid for apprehending an apprentice to the subscriber named WILLIAM MARSHALL, aged fourteen years.—Had on when he went away, a new fur hat, brown cloth jacket and vest, olive corded pantaloons, &c. He is much marked with the small-pox, has dark hair and hazle eyes. All persons are forbid harbouring the said apprentice at their peril.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1809.

*From the Democratic Press, Jan. 27th, 1809.*

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A very singular action was tried at the present sitting of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county.

A respectable gentleman of Nancymond county, Virginia, of the name of *Matthew Jones*, was possessed of a mulatto slave, named "Aaron," who absconded from his service about four years ago. Mr. Jones being in this city some short time since, met a mulatto man in the street, who (as he thought) he immediately recognised to be his man "Aaron."—The man however disclaimed any knowledge of Mr. Jones's person, denied that he was ever called Aaron, but alledged he was a certain "Thomas Bryant."

Mr. Jones applied to Alderman Kepple, who issued a warrant under the act of congress respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.—On the hearing, five witnesses swore the person *was* "Aaron," and four testified with equal certainty that he was "Thomas Bryant."

In this state of conflicting testimony, the Alderman was in doubt how to decide, and recommended an amicable Hom. Rep. to be entered in the common pleas, that the matter might be solemnly tried before a court and jury. The jury was sworn on Thursday evening the 12th of January, and the cause occupied the rest of that day and the whole of Friday.

On behalf of Mr. Jones, a commission had been taken to examine witnesses in Nancymond county, to which were returned the depositions of ten witnesses, who proved generally—That a certain mulatto named "Aaron," was the slave of Mr. Jones. That said Aaron, together with his father and mother, had been owned by a Mr. Bryant. That Mr. Bryant had sold Aaron to Brook Wells. That Brook Wells had sold him to Thomas Burton. That Thomas Burton having died, Willis Everet who married Burton's daughter took Aaron as part of his wife's share of her father's estate. That Everet died and his widow married a Mr. Wilkinson who also [illegible] upon which she married one Nelson who [illegible] Aaron to Mr. Jones.

That they never knew or heard of his being called Thomas or Bryant. That he had been brought up in the family of Willis Everet: Was a stout fellow of a yellowish colour, though not bright; had a blemish in one of his eyes and a scar on the back of his neck and another on his breast.

[This description except the scar on the breast agreed with that of Thomas Bryant.]

The examinations of the five witnesses who were examined by Alderman Kepple, were also read. They expressly swore that they knew the man then present well, that he was "Aaron" the slave of Mr. Jones. It was proved, however, on the part of the plaintiff, that one of these last mentioned witnesses, who was a Negro, had declared that he had been threatened by the captain of the vessel, on board of which he staid, to be put in irons if he did not swear the person was "Aaron."

Four witnesses of credit and respectability were examined and cross-examined at the bar, who swore positively that the person of the plaintiff was well known to them, that it was not Aaron, but Thomas Bryant. That he was the son of a free-man of colour of the same name who followed oystering. That the plaintiff was brought up by his parents and never was, or lived as the slave of any body.

One of the witnesses knew the father and mother before the plaintiff was born, and he, as well as the others, traced him from that to the present day, during all which time he lived as, and appeared to be a free-man.

The learned judge told the jury that the general question to be decided was a mere matter of fact:—Whether the plaintiff was a slave of Mr. Jones's or not—That however odious, slavery was, it had existed in all countries, and did now exist in the United States—That it was recognized by the constitution of the United States, and an act of congress had been passed, giving authority to arrest and restore to his master a slave who shall run away from one state into another, but the person claiming the slave must shew that such claim is well founded. That it was admitted that Mr. Jones had lost a slave named "Aaron" and the principal question seemed to be whether the plaintiff was "Aaron" or (as he alledged) "Thomas Bryant." That there was some contradiction in the testimony on behalf of Mr. Jones. That the evidence on the part of Bryant must be admitted to have great weight—That on such conflicting testimony, it was the province of the jury to decide: and if their minds were in a state of doubt or uncertainty, they should lean in favor of liberty.

The jury found a verdict in favour of the defendant.

From the foregoing statement it would appear that there do exist two persons so excessively alike, that they cannot be known from each other. This though very astonishing, is not the only instance of the kind to be met with. A remarkable case happened in New-York in 1804. On an indictment for bigamy, twelve witnesses of undoubted credit testified, that the prisoner was a certain *Thomas Hoag*, while eight of equal respectability as positively swore he was a certain *Joseph Parker*. Each gave the reason of their belief, and it was impossible from the evidence that he could have been the same person known by two names, for they proved Hoag and Parker to be at different places at the same time. In that case the cause was decided by a scar on the bottom of the foot, which some of the witnesses proved Hoag to have, and which upon inspection, was not to be found upon the prisoner.

So in the above mentioned, Aaron being brought up by Mr. Everet, and Thomas Bryant by his father, together with the circumstance Thomas not having the scar on his breast described to be on Aaron, induces a strong belief that they were really two distinct individuals. If there was any reason to think they were twin or even brothers, it would appear less surprising, but as we have no data from which to draw such an inference, we leave it for the wise to explain the enigma.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1809.*

Wednesday last a detachment of about 150 United States troops, under the command of Capt. Peters, sailed from this place for New-Orleans.

The Freeman's Journal, of the 24th ult. says, "There is at Washington a sort of envoy extraordinary from Pennsylvania, who has announced, in private circles, that the object of his mission is to announce to the President, that "the Rock" will not remain much longer firm in its foundation, if the present system shall continue much longer in operation."

A bill for fixing the next session of congress on the 4th Monday (the 29th day) of May, has passed the house of representatives.—Yeas 80—Nays 26.

## CABINET COUNCILS.

When the last mail left Washington, it was understood that the President and his Council had been many hours in session. Expresses had been dispatched for Vermont and Boston with instructions to the officers commanding the regular troops in those quarters, to cause the New Embargo Law to be executed by means of the forces under their command. We have no hesitation in announcing that the Executive is inflexibly determined to execute the law at the point of the bayonet!

[*Freeman's Jour.*

*From our correspondent at Washington.*
*Tuesday Jan. 24.*

Nothing of great importance is now taking place in congress. The two houses can come to no agreement upon the Navy bill. To-morrow the Volunteer Army bill will come up again. The Non-Intercourse bill still sleeps. Mr. Bayard, who has lately taken his seat, will exert himself in opposition to that measure, in the Senate; and all the world knows that he can oppose to it the mighty effort of a mighty mind. Mr. Bacon, the democratic leader from the north, intimates publicly that he will move a repeal of the Embargo, before the conclusion of the session.

About half a million of dollars is appropriated for Fortifications.

*Tuesday Evening.*

Mr. Nicholas has just moved a resolution, declaring, that after the [illegible] day of [illegible] it will be proper to repeal the Embargo and defend our rights on the Ocean.

From the political character of the mover, there can be no doubt that this is a measure of the cabinet. Some, however, consider it as a mere political manoeuvre.

Mr. N. declared, on this occasion, as he had before done, both in caucus and the house, that he considered war as inevitable.

The resolution is made the order for Monday next. [*Ibid.*

GEORGETOWN, (Dis. Col.) *Jan. 26.*

*Pacific and Mentor.* These two vessels are soon to be dispatched from New York, under the orders of government, the one for England and the other for France.

The government having formerly sent out a Saint and a Savage, besides Revenge and Hope, to the two belligerents, with a prospect, as the people were made to believe, that they would bring back something favorable to the cause of our poor distressed country; and they all having returned in ballast, or loaded with disgrace, we were anxious to know what could be expected from the Pacific and Mentor. To anticipate at this time the manifests of their return cargoes, we knew was impossible; for the commerce of diplomacy is not like the trade in merchandize—the dealers themselves are not often certain what kind of goods will be received in return for their shipments. The most we could do, therefore, was to ascertain the kind of goods shipped on board of these vessels with such noble names. We have taken the trouble to search into the business—the following is the result of our labors.

On board of these two vessels our government sends out its ultimatum, which if our information be correct, is as follows;

An offer is made to each of the belligerents to this amount. If you will annul your obnoxious orders (or decrees, as the case may be) we will immediately recommence our commercial intercourse with you; and if your antagonist, to whom we have made the same offer, refuses to abolish his unlawful edicts, we will join you in a war against him. If you both refuse to accede to our demands, we will raise our embargo in May next, or as soon as our dispatch vessels return, and force a trade on the ocean, at the risk of being at war with both of you.

It is said, that previous to the sailing of the dispatch vessels, the non-intercourse law is to be passed—and a law to repeal the embargo laws at a certain day in May or June. These are to be sent out to let the European powers know that our terrapin system will be continued no longer; but at that time we shall poke our head from beneath the shell of embargo, and claim once more our station among the nations of the earth.

Whether our government are at last seriously inclined to make up our differences at this time, or whether these dispatch vessels are to perform another act of the miserable farce which has been playing off upon the people these twelve months past, is not for us to determine. We are disposed to believe, for we sincerely hope, that the system of deception and philosophical subtlety which has brought the nation to the brink of ruin, is about to be abandoned—and we are at last about to take a manly stand, and once more attempt to be a nation.

If this is really the case, and our rulers are disposed to do what is right, and to sacrifice prejudices and antipathies to the welfare of their country, it behoves them to be open and candid in their proceedings. They must make the people believe they are honest in their intentions, or else, however sincere they may be, their proceedings will be of no avail—the country will be destroyed, and they will be buried under its ruins.

We presume not to dictate the course which ought to be taken by the leaders in the administration. They know their duty—all they want is magnanimity to perform it. Party must be abandoned—this is a truth that requires no argument to enforce. If the administration are determined, at all events, to stick to a wicked, narrow-minded party, it must assuredly fall with that party—and Heaven send they may not pull the nation down with them.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this city, dated*

"BOSTON, Jan. 18.

"Since writing my last the additional embargo law has arrived, and has had an astonishing effect on the people generally—democrats as well as federalists. A few days previous to its being received, large numbers of vessels cleared out from here in ballast, and went off, some to Europe, and others to the West Indies.—The commotion has been such, that the custom house is shut up, and it is generally reported, the collector and deputy have resigned their offices—State street, the principal street in this place, where the custom house and the public offices stand, have had thousands of people in them this morning, and it seems certain there is a determination to resist the laws—the legislature meet the 25th of this month, and I fear from the extreme violence of the people, and the sentiments of a very large majority of the members, that there will be serious work. There is hardly a man in Boston, but what declares their sentiments openly, that rather than submit any longer to the embargo, they would prefer a separation of the Union—I believe they wait only for the sitting of the legislature, who meet next week. when I am very positive you will soon hear of very serious work."

BOSTON, Jan. 20.

*PATRIOTICK AND HONOURABLE.*

On Sunday last, the new Embargo act arrived in town. On Monday our Collector, the venerable General LINCOLN, who is now descending to the grave with wounds, received in the struggle for *Freedom*; and BENJAMIN WELLS, Esq. Deputy Collector, both *RESIGNED THEIR OFFICES.*

*From the New York Gazette of Nov, 26.*

The town meeting at Boston was very numerously attended on Monday the 22d—After passing a resolution expressing their surprise and alarm at the measures of the General Government, and of their strong reliance in the effectual interposition of the state authority, a committee was appointed to draft an address to the Legislature of the State, setting forth their grievances and dangers; and pledging their lives and fortunes to support every constitutional measure of redress. In order to give time for the committee to prepare their report, the meeting adjourned until the day following.

A letter from Cattskill of the 20th inst. says—"We rejoice to hear of the numerous and respectable meeting you have had with you at Mechanic Hall; it will give a tone to similar proceedings throughout the state. We are making arrangments in this place for a county meeting which I expect will be very numerous; and this is also the case in Columbia county. I saw a man yesterday from Cayuga county, who says he attended a meeting there, consisting of about five thousand people, opposed to the late measures of government."

Extract of a letter from Providence, (R. I.) dated Jan. 20th.

"This day col. Olney the collector of this port, and brother, have inclosed their commissions and resigned their offices, declaring, as they have taken an oath to support the constitution, they cannot possibly act as the direct agents of its evident violation in the execution of the last law for enforcing the embargo. There is now no custom house, here."

Extract of another dated New-Haven January 21.

"A public meeting is to be called at this place on Saturday next to petition the governor to convene the legislature immediately."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Providence, (R. I.) Jan.* 23—We are under Martial Law. Our Governor has this day ordered out four military companies to protect the Embargo. The companies met and resolved that they would dismiss, and retire to their houses. Information having been lodged with the collector that an attempt would be made to get off a small sloop that had lately been seized by the custom house officers, was the reason for calling in military aid. The sensations excited among the inhabitants by this act are not to be described.—The streets were soon thronged; and had a single shot been fired, the whole military force would have been massacred, and many houses demolished. At 9 o'clock, P. M. a party of men, from 2 to 300, took possession of the sloop—cut a passage af about a mile through the ice—bent her sails—and hung her rudder, and she is now under way with a brisk gale."

FROM NEWBURYPORT.

At a very full and respectable meeting of the citizens of *Newburyport* and the *towns adjacent*, held at the Court House, in Newburyport, on Friday, the 20th day of Jan. 1809, by adjournment from the Hall over the Newburyport Bank, on the preceeding day:

*The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:*

RESOLVED,—That we consider the acts laying an *Embargo*, and the several acts supplementary thereto, and more especially the last act, as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and that we recommend that all legal steps be taken to prevent the execution of the same.

RESOLVED,—That we will not aid or assist in the execution of the several *Embargo Laws*, especially the last and that we consider all those who do, as violaters of the Constitution of the United States, and of this Commonwealth; and they be considered as unworhty of the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens.

VOTED,—That the subject of making compensation by subscription, to those who should, by a non-compliance with the last Embargo law, suffer a loss, be recommitted, and the committee report at the adjournment of this meeting.

RESOLVED,—That we do not consider it the duty of any soldier to aid and assist in carrying into execution the last Embargo law.

VOTED.—That this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday next, 10 o'clock.

EMBARGO EFFECTS.

It is a melancholy fact, that there have been two hundred and ninety one commitments to the jail in this county for debt, since the 5th of March last: and we are told by a person upon the limits, from 70 to 100 now remained confined, and within the yard.—Previous to the passage of the destructive embargo, it was rare that the number exceeded ten.—Numbers are added almost daily to the above, and there is no knowing where it will end. In this way the embargo tells.

*Troy (N. Y.) Gaz.*

The surrender of Martinique to the British, which was stated a few days ago in the Boston papers, is confirmed. The loss of the British was 700 men.

# Late Foreign Intelligence.

*From the Norfolk Public Ledger, Jan. 18.*

We have been favored with London papers, (received by the ship Loudon, Amory, 49 days from Liverpool) from the 11th to the 21st of November, inclusively, from which copious extracts are made in this day's Ledger.

WAR IN SPAIN.—We have given in this day's paper as many of the details which are contained in the London papers, in respect to the War in Spain as we could. It will appear from both the French and Spanish accounts, that the battles of Sornosa, on the 31st October, had terminated in favor of the former; but as neither appears to attach much importance to its result, it may be concluded that nothing important was gained. But there appears to be considerable anxiety respecting a battle which is supposed to have been fought on the 6th or 7th of November, of which, accounts are so contradictory, that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion from them, or indeed to say with certainty if there was any battle. The very quick passages of the last vessels from Spain, render it possible that no certain accounts had been received before the Loudon sailed, though she brings, we understand, papers to the 26th of November. Verbal accounts say that the Spaniards had been successful.

Both parties are exerting every nerve to press forward their forces to the scene of action.—That from Portugal, and that under Sir David Baird, the two about 40,000, were to rendezvous at Valladolid. A third division, chiefly cavalry, had arrived; 25000 men and horses were landed at Corunna on the 8th Nov. The British have 5000 cavalry in Spain, mounted on Spanish horses. The British army in Portugal, 10,000, are embarking for the North of Spain, and another division of 10,000 are preparing in England, and would be embarked about the 1st or 10th of December. A great battle must be fought near Bilboa, to decide the fate of that city, as the French appear unwilling to enter Spain, leaving that port open to their enemies.

A number of partial actions in the different parts of Spain, are noticed in our Gazettes; but they are not important, except to shew, that on all occasions, the Spanish troops behaved with the greatest bravery and discipline. The papers are crowded with accounts of detachments from all parts of Spain, marching to join the armies on the frontiers. Bonaparte, it will be noticed, had arrived in Spain, and it is said he never moves in vain.

The court of enquiry on sir Hugh Dalrymple was progressing; and from what we have read of its proceedings, we think he will be acquitted. The importance of marching to the aid of the Spaniards, appears to have been a paramount consideration. Our Embargo, and indeed American affairs, are not noticed in any of the papers, except on one occasion, of which notice is taken in another place.

LONDON, *November 19.*

The next arrivals from Spain must bring us intelligence of great importance. They will inform us of the result of that movement which gen. Blake made with a detachment of his army, to cut off the French division which he had beat on the heights of Ontaria, and whose retreat by the high road he had prevented.—

We shall also hear of a battle at Bilboa. The Spanish army having fallen back to join Romana's and the Asturian divisions, marched forward on the 6th with the avowed intention of attempting to dislodge the enemy from Bilboa. We have no later news than the afternoon of the 6th, when the Spaniards were in full march for Bilboa. Their force, increased by Romana and the Asturian army, is estimated at between 30 and 40,000 men. When the enemy attacked Blake at Sornossa, they had 25,000 men. It is probable that they would be increased so as to equal the force now under Blake. In the mean time Castanos has changed his position, and united his army with that of Palafox. They extend from Sanguessa to Villafranca, and cover Arragon. Their force is stated to be about 20,000. The protection of the capitol will be confided to British troops and the Estramadura levies, amounting to between 50 and 60,000 men. Reding is advancing with 16,000 men to Catalonia.

We should have been glad to have found Castanos's force larger, because the line he occupies is of such vast importance, covering Sarragossa and interposing between the French in Navarre and the French in Barcelona.

The total amount of the Spanish and British force is about 150,000 men, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blake's army | 35,000 |
| Castanos and Palafox | 20,000 |
| British and Estramadurian | 55,000 |
| Reding's corps | 16,000 |
| Valencian and Murcian levies | 20,000 |
| Total | 146,000 |

The amount of the French force is not known with any certainty. It is no doubt large and is increasing daily. About six weeks ago it was supposed not to be above 45,000 men. It is perhaps now upwards of 100,000.

*Plymouth, Nov.* 18.—"The Black Joke lugger is arrived from Gijon, in 63 hours, with dispatches from government, which I understand contain an account of the defeat of marshal Ney near Bilboa on the 7th of November, by gen. Blake, after a severe action, in which the French lost 9000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"It is also stated, that Sarragossa had been attacked by the French, and the enemy repulsed with great loss."

*Extract of another letter.*

"The intelligence from Spain, with which we have been inundated for the three last days, is of a contradictory nature. The Black Joke lugger, lieutenant Canady, which arrived here yesterday from Gijon, states, that a few hours previous to her sailing, a report was prevalent and generally accreditted, that a great battle had been fought between the French and Spanish armies in which the former were totally routed and defeated, with the loss of 9000 men. The Spaniards are represented to have been busily employed in burying and clearing away the vanquished slain."

"*Falmouth*, Nov. 16.--Yesterday arrived the Cheerful cutter, 14 guns, lieut. Carpenter, from Corunna, with dispatches, after two days passage. It is reported that she has brought an account that the Spaniards under general Blake have met with a check, but nothing certain is known here. The dispatches are sent by express."

*Extract of another letter.*

"The Cheerful cutter, lieut. Carpenter arrived at Falmouth on Thursday night, with news of a gloomy complexion, in 14 days from Corunna. Last Tuesday morning the 15th inst. previous to lieut. Carpenter leaving that place, a murmur had reached it that Blake had suffered a partial defeat, and that he himself was wounded."

*Extract of a letter from a person at St. Andero, dated* Nov. 7.

"I take this opportunity of giving you the earliest account of the state of affairs here.—The French army is within ten miles of Andero: they have had a brush with Spaniards, and came off with the loss of 7000 men. The loss on the side of the Spaniards are computed at about 2000, besides one regiment, called the Catalonian, which was destroyed to a man, by the French undermining them with powder.—15,000 English troops in good health and spirits, marched within 6 miles of this place on their way to join the grand army. As soon as their artillery gets up with them, we may expect to hear of a terrible battle."

Since writing the above, we are able to state that government have not received any intelligence of importance by the Black Joke or Nonpareil which are arrived from Spain. General Baird and his suit set out from Corunna on the 14th for the army; but the cavalry had not then commenced their march. Private accounts, however, inform us, that the latter were immediately to proceed to the scene of action. The prince of Wales's fine regiment arrived on the 11th and were to accompany the other troops. The 71st regiment passed through Badjador on the 27th ult. and were received by the people with expressions of the utmost gratitude and joy. the foreign troops in the French army who were made prisoners in the battle of Baylen, have enlisted in one of Walloon regiments of Spain.

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## BATTLE OF SORNOSA.

*Private communications from an officer of rank in the Spanish army.*

VALASEDA, Nov. 2.—At day break yesterday morning, the enemy, who had received very considerable reinforcements from Vittoria, attacked the Gallacian army posted about a league and a quarter in advanse of Sornosa, in the following order:

The first regiment of the volunteers of Catolonia, being part of the vanguard, occupied a hill to the right of the road leading to Durango.

The third division, commanded by general Riquelmi, was stationed on the heights to the right of Sornosa to support the vanguard, and defend the right flank of our position.

The vanguard, commanded by general Mandizabal, defended the road leading to Durango.

Our centre was drawn up in line, on an eminence to the left and rear of the vanguard.

Our left, commanded by general Figuro possessed themselves of a hill to the left of the road. The base of the hill was joined to that occupied by the 4th division and reserve.

During the night of the 30th, the enemy advanced his force in very large columns, opposite to the different points which he meant to assail. The next morning, at day break, the different columns moved forward to the attack, their approach being concealed by a very heavy and thick fog, which in these parts is prevalent in the morning.

The first attack was made on our right.—Two large columns advanced with the intention of surrounding that part of our force. The enemy was opposed in a most steady and gallant manner by the 4th regiment of the volunteers of Catalonia; this famous corps kept up a tremendous and incessant fire by platoons, and for a considerable time kept in check a force upwards of four times its own number.—Two battalions of marines, and the *tiradores*, or sharp shooters, of the third or fourth division, reinforced the regiment of Catalonia; however being overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retire on the third division; this enabled the enemy to place a column on the right of the 3d division, while another column attacked in front. The enemy advanced to force a long the road, and attack the vanguard, which defended the road and valley leading to Durango. The enemy was most gallantly and vigorously opposed, and compelled to retreat to a considerable distance, by the vanguard, headed, by gen. Mandizabal. The enemy, however, having considerably increased his numbers in this point, advanced a second time, accompanied by a howitzer and a four pounder, and succeeded in gaining a sufficient advance on the road, to enable him to bring his gun to bear (within about three quarters of a gun shot) on the centre and left division.

Whilst these operations were carrying on against our right and centre, the enemy advanced two very strong columns against the front of our left position; and at the same moment, a very numerous corps of sharp shooters (voltigeurs) advanced under cover of the howitzer and four pounder, and got possession of a wood which ascended from the road to within less than musket shot of the right flank of the left position. This obliged general Figuro to throw back one to two battalions upon his right, to oppose the enemy's light infantry. Nothing could be more gallant or more orderly than the enemy's attack of this post; he advanced in the greatest military regularity, under a most tremendous fire.—The gallantry of the enemy's attack could only be equalled by the intrepidity of the defence made by the first division. It is impossible for me to do justice to the soldier like conduct of this division. Attacked on their side by a very superior force and occasionally fired on by the howitzer and four pounder, they defended their post with determined obstinacy. They appeared resolved not to yield a foot of ground. The enemy were equally obstinate and persevering, and being enabled by their very superior numbers to nearly surround the hill occupied by the gallant division, general Figuro felt himself called upon to order a retreat;—which was effected with as much order as existing circumstances would admit of.—Whilst the first division was thus engaged, the enemy kept up a heavy fire of shot and shell, and some musquetry (from the woods in the front) on the centre division and the reserve.—The guns were supported by two very large columns, and disposable reserve.

Nothing could exceed the soldier-like steadiness with which the fourth division and reserve remained on their post under this heavy fire; this courage will not be wondered at when I mention that the commander in chief himself was at the head of the centre division, animating the soldiers by his presence and example. When the first shell burst, there gen. Blake repaired and placing his horse on the very spot, displayed his division into two lines, part of the reserve remaining in columns. His address to the soldiers was simple, and spoke to their feelings—"Remember you are Spaniards; be firm, soldiers."—Never did the most veteran troops, or those most accustomed to cannon, remain more cool, steady, and determined. After an action of nearly nine hours incessant fire, and it became evident that the enemy had received very great reinforcements, and having been enabled, by the assistance of his cannon (of which aid this army was entirely destitute) to push forward a strong force against our centre, and having in consequence occupied the woods flanking the right of our left position, it was deemed advisable to retreat. Gen. Blake placed himself at the head of the fourth division and part of the reserve, and in person superintended and directed the covering the retreat of his army, which was effected in order, the enemy not appearing inclined to molest our movements. By 11 o'clock on the night of the 30th October, the most part of the troops arrived at Bilboa.

Early in the morning of the first (yesterday) gen. Blake arrived in that town with the fourth division, and lost not a moment in proceeding to the great square, where he superintended in person the issue of bread and spirit to the troops. Nothing could exceed their joy at seeing their generel return to them, a false report having obtained that he had been cut off in covering the retreat.

No language of mine could do sufficient justice to the gallantry and ardour of the officers and soldiers of this army in the action of yesterday. I trust, however, the statement of these facts which I have given in a plain unvarnished manner, will give some idea of their brave conduct.

Nothing can exceed the patience, and I may add, the cheerfulness of the Spanish soldiers, under difficulties and privations of all sorts.

The impression left on my mind from the account of yesterday, is decidedly most favourable to the Spanish soldiers.

The effect produced to their bosoms from yesterday's defence, is a manly and soldier-like pride, arising from self conviction of their having done their duty.

*Corunna, November* 9.

On the 7th his excellency lord Paget, general of cavalry, and lieutenant general in the British army, landed at this place. Yesterday came into harbour, the first division of the transports having on board five thousand cavalry, under the command of the brave officer just mentioned. It consists of seventy vessels, and the other two divisions expected consist each of an equal number.

*Tarragona, October* 26.

The Spanish troops who were at Lisbon consisting of sappers, artillerymen and dismounted cavalry, and the grenadiers of Castile, have disembarked at Tortosa. The English convoy has also brought us 22,000 muskets and more than a million of cartridges, besides other articles of ammunition.

*Saragossa, Oct.* 29.

Yesterday entered this city 9000 Murcians, on their way to join our army. They are all fine young men. This place is so strongly fortified, that if the French could not before subdue it in a siege of two months, it would now defy the whole power of France.

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*From the New-York Gazette.*

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Philipsburgh, Leffingwell, from Liverpool, and the British packet Princess Amelia, from Falmouth; the former left Liverpool on the 27th of Nov. and Cork on the 12th of Dec.; and the latter sailed from Falmouth on the 8th of Dec. and from Bermuda on the 14th instant.

By these arrivals, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received regular files of London and Cork papers, to the 6th and 8th ult. a month later than our former newspaper advices.

LONDON, *Dec.* 2.—The Favorite cutter has arrived at Plymouth from the coast of Spain. The Bonne Citoyenne, captain Thompson arrived yesterday at Portsmouth. Capt. Thompson has since reached town. He left Corunna on the 26th ult. and brings accounts from gen. Blake's army to the 24th. The substance of the intelligence by the Bonne Citoyenne, will be found in the subjoined letter:—

"*Portsmouth, Dec.* 1.

"This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, captain Thompson, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from gen. Blake's army up to the 24th ultimo.

"The dispatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of marshal Ney and gen. Blake. The marquis Romana's troops, (from the Baltic,) by advancing too far a-head of gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated; one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces.

"The fighting on both sides was obstinate and desperate. The marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss.—He is now at Cinta, about 40 miles north of St. Andero, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army under Castanos, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose head quarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army. The prince of peace's party in Spain is very strong, more so than was expected or thought of; and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Astorga with his army, and sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged. It is thought to be Bonaparte's intention to prevent, if possible, the joining of the different forces into one body.

"The cause of the Spaniards is not considered as hopeless one; but the Spirit of patriotism has drooped very much.

"In the Bonne Citoyenne came passenger capt. Gage of the royal artillery, with dispatches from sir Robert Wilson, at Oporto. His dispatches are not so favorable as could be wished. The party against the provisional government is very strong and turbulent. Sir Robert had clothed, armed, and trained 2000 Portuguese, and formed them into a battalion. There were three Britsh regiments there."

In addition to the above, we have to state, that this day an officer from Oporto arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches. He came over in the Bonne Citoyenne. He touched at Corunna on his passage home, sailed again from that place on the morning of the 26th ult. At that time no news of importance had been received there of a subsequent date to that which we yesterday communicated. After quitting Corunna, the Bonne Citoyenne fell in with the Minerva frigate, which had been cruizing to the eastward, the captain of which stated that he had received intelligence that the French had attacked the marquis de la Romana and general Blake in the strong position which he had taken at Vincente de la Barquera, that the battle was most obstinately contested, but at length the French were defeated with very great loss, and the Spanish army were, in consequence of this success, about to advance.

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LONDON, *Dec.* 4.

## MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Defeat of the French—passage of the Ebro, and taking of Caparosso, by the Spanish Centre Army—Retreat of the French Division opposed to general Blake's Army.

Our information as to general Blake's force (now commanded by the Marquis de la Romana) may be deemed official, as far as it goes, being derived from a statement which capt. Thompson of the Bonne Citoyenne, received from captain Hawkins, of the Minerva. That relative to the central army rests upon the authority of private communications from Madrid, which is furnished by a Spanish gentleman of great respectability, now resident in that capital. In this correspondence, which will be read with much interest, will be found the last accounts of operations of the Spanish army of the centre. These it appears, have been attended with complete success; the passage of the Abro has been forced at three points, and the strong French position of Caparosso, with the heights around it, taken. The final result of this general action is not yet known. The poscript of the last letter from Madrid informs us that the fighting continued on the 13th, when a courier, who brought the intelligence, the substance of which we have stated, left the army. But circumstances have occurred, which render it highly probable that the army of the centre has obtained a decisive victory. One of these is a fact stated in the following bulletin which was circulated on Friday from the government offices, as an account of the intelligence received by the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, which left Corunna on Saturday last, and arrived at Portsmouth.

"The Bonne Citoyenne spoke the Minerva, which had been cruising off St. Andero. By her she was informed, that on the 19th the French had entered St. Vincent de la Barquera, and that the Spaniards had retreated, after a sharp contest. On the 25th a fresh battle is said to have taken place and the accounts were that, at the close of it the marquis de Romana was driving the French before him.

"On the 22d ult. sir David Baird was at Astorga. It was not believed that the French were at Valladolid in great force."

Though the information given in this bulletin is very scanty; yet, if after several days fighting, the Spanish army of the centre should have routed the French in Navarre, M. Ney would then be obliged to abandon all the advantages he had gained over the army of Galicia, and the French at Burgos would probably be cut off, as they are reported to have been by some of our letters. As the Marquis of Romana's artillery is however stated in the Spanish papers to have been removed to Leon, we do not consider the advantages he has obtained to be important otherwise than shewing the diminution of that part of the enemy's force which had been opposed to him, the constancy of his troops, and his opportunity for moving towards the point, at which Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird would add 30,000 men to his force; of which junction having been effected we have not a doubt.


## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Eastern District, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 20th inst.—A LOT, or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pitsburgh; it being the one third part of a Lot marked in the general plan of said town, No. 329, containing on Fourth-street forty feet, and extending back with parallel lines by lot No. 328, eighty-four feet and six inches; on which are erected a small brick and frame house, a kitchen, a well of water, and brick coppersmith shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hamsher, deceased, and to be sold by me

Wm. WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Feb. 8, 1809.

## Mathematical Instruments.

Zadok Cramer, as agent for

THOMAS BIGGS,

*Mathematical & Optical Instrument Maker,*

No. 66, South Second Street,

*Philadelphia,*

WILL receive orders and have them executed as soon as the distance will permit, for any article the said Biggs makes or may have on hand, viz. Surveying Compasses, of the minute or nonius description, and of the plain kind, made by R. Rittenhouse, T. Whitney, and of his own manufacture, of the most complete workmanship, and warranted good in all respects. Cases of Instruments, two or four pole Chains, Protractors, Plotting Scales, Gunter's Scales, single Dividers, sets of plotting instruments without cases, Quadrants, Sextants, Telescopes, Perspective Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Reading and Burning Glasses, Brass parallel rulers, Globes, Guaging rules and rods, Prisms, tubes of brass, &c. &c.

Orders for the above, or any other of the mathematical or optical kind, will be thankfully receved at Zadok Cramer's Book Store, Market street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 2, 1309.

Came to the place of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, in October last, *Three Boar Shoats*—two of them of a blue colour, the other white; not ear marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

DAVID CLARK.

Feb. 6, 1809.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, &c. which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

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The following

## Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

*In Leets District*—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

*In Cunningham's District*—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

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THE subscriber offers For Sale,

*A TRACT OF LAND,*

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

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TO

*Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

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## Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

*Alexander M'Laughlin,*
*Anthony Beelen,*
*Zacharich A. Tannehill,* } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

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## BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara,*
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.

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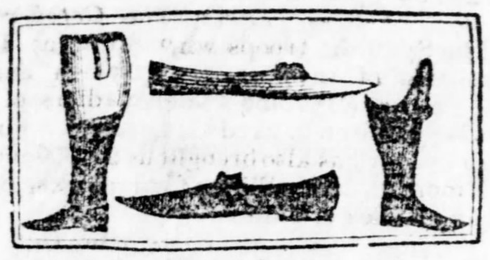

## ROBERT WELSH,

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

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*A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

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*PITTSBURGH*

## Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

*BAKEWELL & ENSELL.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes.* tf.

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## ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bedcords, | 28 yards, | 37 1-2 Cts. | per piece. |
| Lacings, | 18 do. | 25 | do. |
| Ploughlines, | 24 do. | 18 3-4 | do. |
| Tarred Cordage | | 12 1-2 | lb. |
| White do. | | 13 | do. |

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP.*

MARY IRWIN,

*At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.*

*Pittsbuurgh*, Nov. 15, 1808.

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## CASTINGS,

*FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.*

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

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ZADOK CRAMER

Has just received a few copies of the first volume of a work which ought to engage the attention of every farmer of taste in the United States, a work deserving a place in every scientific reader's library:

MEMOIRS OF THE
PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
*AGRICULTURE:*
Containing Communications on various subjects
IN
HUSBANDRY & RURAL AFFAIRS;
TO WHICH IS ADDED
*A STATISTICAL ACCOUONT*
OF THE
SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich, may be filled; and happiness and peace may be established throughout our borders."

OF this valuable institution the hon judge Peters is president, and Dr. James Mease, secretary. Their labours are bestowed to the society for the good of the American people. The profits arising from the sale of the book they now present to the public, are to be applied to the funds for bestowing *Premiums* to artists, manufacturers, and farmers; for useful experiments in agriculture; for specimens of fine cloth, &c. &c. and as such it ought, and will, no doubt, be generously encouraged by an enlightened people.

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FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

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THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

*Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.*

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
*Merchant Taylor.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers*, &c. tf.

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FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

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## RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
*(Price 12 1-2 cents.)*
AT ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
THE
*SPEECH OF JAMES MOUNTAIN, Esq.*
IN DEFENCE OF
JAMES BELL,
Who was tried for MURDER, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Beaver, the 14th January, 1809.

This interesting speech is published for the *relief* of the family of Guyon Bell, deceased.

Jan. 18, 1809.

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In pursuance of an order from the Honorable the Judges of the Court of *Common Pleas* of the County of Allegheny—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned session of the said Court, *for the trial of issues*, will be holden the third Monday, (the 20th) of February, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh—of which the *Petit Jury* of the last Court, the Constables and other officers of the peace within the County, are desired to take notice and give their attendance.

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

*Sheriff's Office,* }
*Jan.* 19th, 1809. }

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*N. DAVIDSON,*

*No.* 229, *Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.*

Has just received and offers for Sale a general assortment of

COTTON GOODS,

TO WIT:—

CORDS, velvets and thicksetts,
7-8 calicoes and chintzes } handsome fashiona-
9-8 full chintz } ble patterns.
Cambric, jaconet and other British muslins
India muslins of every description
Sheeting ditto
Long and short yellow nankeens, *&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be sold low.

Orders punctually executed and forwarded, payable 4 months after receipt of goods.

Philadelphia, *December* 25th, 1808.

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*Spanish Sole Leather.*

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s.* Tow Linen at 2*s.* and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

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JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

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THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

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Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

*T. Cromwell's Commission Store,*

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

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Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.